

REMARKS

The office action relies on an unwarranted construction of the meaning of a “crash.” The reliance on wikipedia is misplaced and improper. The sources used in wikipedia are of doubtful authority. Anybody can go in and change wikipedia entires.

Everyone knows that in a crash a computer stops working. Every error or attempt to tamper with the computer is not commensurate with a crash. The attempt to transform a “crash” into any error stretches the references to what they simply never thought of.

The Safadi reference attempts to detect tampering, not crashes. Citing an entire column about how the reference detects tampering, it is concluded that Safadi teaches detecting a crash. Not only does Safadi not detect a crash, Safadi does not have anything to do with a video stack or shutting down a video stack.

It is much easier to detect tampering than it is to detect a crash. When the computer stops working, it is hard to get the computer to do things. References that teach taking action in the case of software errors (that do not amount to a crash) are immaterial to the claimed invention.

Safadi is not even related to detecting a software error. Safadi merely detects tampering and there is no reason to suggest that tampering is tantamount to a crash or even a software error. Since there is no error that is detected in Safadi of any type, Safadi is not relevant. It is irrelevant because it has nothing to do with a crash and has nothing to do with interceding in the video stack in the event of a system crash.

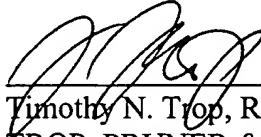
Since the other references are admittedly deficient, a *prima facie* rejection is not made out.

The claims have been amended to overcome the objection under Section 112.

Therefore, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 13, 2006



Timothy N. Trop, Reg. No. 28,994
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
1616 South Voss Road, Suite 750
Houston, TX 77057-2631
713/468-8880 [Phone]
713/468-8883 [Fax]
Attorneys for Intel Corporation